

THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS'

MILLENNIAL STAR.

Ye men of Galilee, why stand ye gazing up into heaven? This same Jesus which is taken up from you into heaven, shall so come in like manner as ye have seen Him go into heaven.—ACTS 1: 11.

No. 5, Vol. LIII.

Monday, February 2, 1891.

Price One Penny.

VISIT TO THE YAQUI INDIANS.

I.

SEVEN years ago Apostles Brigham Young and Heber J. Grant and a party started on a visit to the Yaqui Indians, an ancient and powerful tribe located in the northern part of the state of Sonora, Mexico. An account of the interesting trip is furnished by President Young, from his journal, as follows: In the month of November, 1884, accompanied by Elder Heber J. Grant, I arrived at the frontier town of Nogales, Cochise County, Arizona. It was about 10 o'clock in the evening when we descended to the platform at the railway station, and inquired for respectable hotel accommodation. Having received the desired information, with our "grips" in hand we passed forward around the front of the locomotive and returned towards the rear of the train, making our way to a glimmer of light which shone through the flimsy walls of a canvas house, which was pointed out as the only hostelry in town.

I describe our passing around the front part of the train because of the fact, as we learned afterwards, that in so doing we had gone into Mexico and returned to the United States, passing by the Mexican guard unmolested. Fortunately for us, though not so pleasant for him, an American gentleman attempted to do the same thing three days previous to our arrival, and was unmercifully beaten with a revolver by the Mexican guard. He had instituted legal proceedings against the Mexican officials to recover damages, and this may have had something to do in protecting us from a similar experience.

With difficulty we found our way over the intervening space and reached the hotel, where our application for lodgings was met with the rejoinder, "All full." A casual remark made by us that we could sleep

on the floor, elicited the information that that department of the establishment was covered with beds already. The landlord at last came to the conclusion that by placing the four dining tables together a bed might be made on them to serve us for the night; and had it not been for the gambling, drinking and swearing of persons who were separated from us by but a few canvas threads we might have slept, but we didn't.

The miserable town of Nogales contains three or four hundred inhabitants, and is elevated about 4500 feet above sea level. Eventually it may become a place of importance, as it is the great *entrepot* from the United States into the state of Sonora. There the Sonora and Guaymas railroad crosses the line between the two countries, and winds its way through the mountain pass, thence descending toward the ocean, and reaching Hermosillo, the capital of the state of Sonora. Ninety miles southward is the seaport of Guaymas, on the Gulf of California, which deserves some consideration as the centre of the coast trade, though few modern improvements are to be found in the city.

Entering Mexico through the customs house is usually an unpleasant experience. How far the United States government is responsible for the indignities heaped upon its citizens I am not prepared to say, but the vacillating policy pursued toward our southern neighbor is responsible to a great degree for inspiring in the breast of the average Mexican a profound contempt for the citizens of our republic. The careless handling of goods and chattels in the custom house is not the worst annoyance to which the traveler is subjected. The duties are excessive and irregular, and it was not until recently that some degree of uniformity was established in customs along the line of the *zona prohibita*, and the principle of *meum et tuum* recognized by all parties as international law.

I cannot leave Nogales without noting the presence there of the late Samuel Brannan, who sailed from New York in the ship *Brooklyn*, with a company of 235 Latter-day Saints, for California, Feb. 4, 1846. He became rich in the Golden State, but his wealth passed away, and in 1884 he dwelt at Nogales alone and in poverty, clinging to the slender hope that the government of Mexico would give him a grant of land either in the state of Sonora or of Chihuahua. His claim was in consideration of the fact that he once proffered a loan of money to General Bonito Juarez, "Father of his Country," at the time when the latter's scattered forces were driven to the northern confines of Chihuahua by the victorious Frenchman. Indeed Brannan deserved well of the Mexican government for the proffer of aid to its hero in his dire necessity, as there was not then the remotest prospect of Juarez ever being able to expel the invader.

Before proceeding on our journey into Mexico, we organized the company of twenty-two men into quasi-military order, and elected Elder Reuben Collett captain, Elder John Merrill captain of the guard, and Elder Benj. F. Johnson chaplain. Through the efforts of Elder Heber J. Grant, a thousand dollars was raised and deposited with the customs officers to guarantee the return of the eight spring wagons and the harness and saddles belonging to our party. The customs passed free five pounds of flour for each man, and charged five dollars per hundred weight

for the remainder. This exorbitant tariff curtailed our supplies and restricted our future explorations in Sonora. Our teams consisted of mares and mules, on which there was no duty at that time.

A few miles' travel from Nogales brought us to forks in the road. We were at a loss which was the right one to take, but kept to the left, as it was the plainer of the two; nor did we discover our mistake until we had gone about seven miles. Then we returned on our trail about five miles, and camped for the night. We put a strong guard around our animals, for we had noticed the admiring glances cast upon them by a number of bad looking men whom we saw at Nogales. The night passed without alarm; but in the morning we felt that we had reason to congratulate ourselves on being mistaken in the way, as on returning to the proper road we found the tracks of a number of horsemen who had gone down and returned in the night. Looking after travelers' horses is not an uncommon thing with the numerous "road agents" who roam through this part of the country, stealing whenever they get an opportunity.

The roads in this section are very good, and the soil is of excellent quality; but water is very scarce. We passed a few unimportant and isolated ranches; the inhabitants seemed to be quite poor and not overworked. As we advanced southward the people were several shades whiter than those we met on the frontier. We had provided ourselves with letters of introduction to officials whom we were likely to meet in the towns *en route*, and these served a good purpose, especially in Magdalena. The mayor and officials were gentlemanly in their deportment towards us, and I was surprised to learn that many of them were fairly well posted in the early history of the Latter-day Saints. When taking my leave, the mayor remarked, "I hope, Mr. Young, your people will find it convenient to locate in Sonora, and that they will do as much for us as they did for California."

Our party, many of them Utah boys, were delighted to find cocoanut, orange and quince trees growing luxuriantly by the road side; these fruit trees seem to flourish in this lovely climate like natives of the soil. Mesquit and poloverde trees abound, as does also the lofty suwarrow cactus with its "baby bumps" clinging to its sides as usual, all covered with fierce-looking spines, but of a delightful green color—pleasant indeed to look upon in this half desert country. The suwarrow yields liquid in sufficient quantities to preserve life, and many travelers owe their deliverance from an agonizing death by thirst to the presence of the noble cactus in this arid region, where water is not found at certain seasons of the year.

Journeying onward, we were thankful to reach a watering place, as men and animals alike were beginning to feel distressed. It was a real luxury to drink the cool water, drawn from a deep well, after the hours of weary travel under a burning sun. The labor of filling our barrels with a supply to last us to the next watering place then began. The bucket was of ample dimensions, constructed of flabby rawhide with the hair on. A rawhide well-rope, passed over a drum, one end connected with the bucket, and the other made fast to the horn of a Mexican saddle,

which was securely strapped on the back of a pony where was perched a small boy, completed the outfit.

There was much that was repulsive connected with this crude arrangement for obtaining moisture, but water is water in the desert, and if it will quench thirst, all other considerations are banished for the moment. The well was deep and the pony small, though he seemed to understand the Mexican tongue. When the bucket came to the surface a second time, a dead pig was found therein. We were disgusted, but the Mexican was overjoyed at the revelation. He had been trying to get that carcass out of the well for a whole week. We succumbed to the inevitable, and continued to pour the water into our nearly empty barrels; we could not do otherwise. The Mexican assured us in a solemn manner that he would now guarantee the water in the well to be pure and sweet.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

INTERVENTIONS OF PROVIDENCE.

THE following article from the columns of the Little Rock (Arkansas, U.S.A.) *Democrat*, published in 1850, and reproduced in the *Deseret News* of June 23 of that year, makes interesting reading now that more than forty years have elapsed since it was penned:—The history of these progressive times is full of wonders, and many of the events border upon the miraculous. Amongst the occurrences of the present age, the application of the Mormons to enter the Union as a State challenges in a most striking manner the attention of this nation. The history of the career of this people, from the period of their exodus from the States up to the present time, savors about as strongly of the special intervention of Providence in their behalf as the events of the times when the chosen servants of the Lord led the Israelites out of their bondage in Egypt. Persecuted by all the sects in Illinois and Missouri, their temples desecrated by the assaults of mobs, [their Holy of Holies polluted by the sacrilegious violence of law-defying rioters, they shake the dust of a civilized land from their feet, and flee away to the desert and the wilderness, seeking among wild beasts and savages the security and peace in the practice of their religious rites which Christendom denied them!

Arriving in this far distant region they erected anew their altars and their temples, and beneath the smiles of Providence their community rapidly increased in numbers, until cities, towns, villages, and hamlets bedeck the valley of the Great Basin, and the noise of a nation of workers engaged in all the arts of peace is heard reverberating among the mountain-tops, and through the valleys, disturbing the silence which since creation had brooded over the entire domain, unbroken save by the howl of a prairie wolf and the whoop of the Indian.

Under the influence of the labor of the people, gradually, the solitary places are made glad, and the wilderness blossoms as the rose, when, suddenly, an empire destined to rival that which they have left behind them starts into existence on the shores of the Pacific, hedging them

about with a cordon of communities, and, transferring by a miracle, almost, their *ultima thule* or land's end, at once into a central locality.

Interpreting this last manifestation to indicate that the true location of the New Jerusalem of the Latter-day Saints has been found, they adopt a constitution, and seek at the hands of Congress admission into the Union. Let them come, we say, and let politicians, patriots and Prophets consult together in the councils of the nation for the people's good. We have had patriots and politicians for our counselors in times past; but a delegation of Prophets from Salt Lake might at this time prove very seasonable. The following extract from a letter of recent date from the Mormon country shows that miracles are still being wrought in their land:

The crickets have not troubled us any this year. Hundreds and thousands of gulls made their appearance early in the spring, and as soon as the crickets appeared the gulls made war on them, and they have swept them clean, so that there is scarce a cricket to be found in the Valley.

We look upon this as one of the manifestations of the favor of the Almighty, for the mountaineers say that they never found gulls here till the Mormons came. It was truly cheering to see the flock of these saviors, extending several miles in length, come from the lake early in the morning, and, eating crickets all day, then at sun-down form in a mass, and wing their way to the lake, for a night's rest.

One curiosity about them is that they don't eat the crickets merely to live, but after feeding themselves they would vomit them up and go to eating again, and thus continue eating throughout the entire day. It is a matter of astonishment to see how fast they will pick them up, and a person could form but a poor estimate of the amount destroyed daily by these winged saviors. Suffice it to say that about three weeks after the gulls made their appearance scarce a cricket could be seen. This is as plainly a miracle in behalf of this people, as the sending of the quails in the camp of the Israelites; and what makes it more manifest is the fact that, although crickets are in the surrounding valleys, where there are no crops, the gulls came by them to the farms, and stayed there till they had cleared them off, although men were at work around them at the time. There has been no damage done this season.

A REMARKABLE PHENOMENON.

THE following is from the Atlanta (Georgia, U.S.A.) *Constitution*, one of the leading public journals in the Southern States: "A portrait of the late John Taylor which J. B. Smith has on exhibition in his store at Charlotte, N. C., attracts many visitors daily, and has caused a great deal of discussion. The portrait formerly rested on the mantelpiece at Mr. Smith's residence in Mt. Olive. Monday, during a heavy storm, a lightning flash struck it. The frame was demolished, but the flash left on the portrait a clearly defined picture of an angel with outstretched wings overshadowing Mr. Taylor's head, the arms encircling his neck and the right hand holding a bunch of flowers. The pose of the angel suggests protection and benediction. The dark line showing the lightning's journey along the cardboard turns abruptly just above the face of Mr. Taylor, giving the spectator the idea that the angel changed the lightning's

course. Superstitious people consider it is an indication that Mr. Taylor is in heaven, but Mr. Smith explains the phenomenon by saying that the picture of an angel, exactly like that which appears on the Taylor portrait, was on the back of a photograph near by. He believes that by some electric freak the picture of the angel was photographed over the portrait. The affair, however, has caused a great deal of comment, and people from miles around come to see the picture."

FACTS AND EVENTS.

A colliery disaster is reported from Gelsenkirchen, in Westphalia, as having occurred on Jan. 25th, in which 52 miners were killed and many others severely burned and otherwise injured.

A distressing disaster is reported from Floresta in Sicily, where eleven houses were swept away by an avalanche, on Jan. 23, and nineteen persons buried in the ruins. Only two were rescued alive.

The wife of William Box, an out-porter of the Central Hotel, Bournemouth, on Jan. 24, gave birth to four children. Two of them died soon after birth, but the other two, a boy and a girl, are alive and thriving. The mother is doing well.

ALGIERA, Jan. 21.—Several deaths caused by cold have occurred, especially amongst the natives, and despatches from Guelma state that there is great mortality among the mountain population, owing to the long duration of the severe weather.

Prince Baudouin, heir-presumptive to the throne of Belgium, died on Jan. 23, of pneumonia. He was the eldest son of the Count of Flanders, King Leopold having no sons. The next in the order of succession is a younger brother of the deceased, 16 years of age.

By a landslide which occurred at the little village of Harpinger, near Folkestone, Kent, on Jan. 22, a man, his wife, and infant child were killed, three other children having a miraculous escape. The cottage in which they lived, and which stood on the side of a hill, was precipitated thirty feet into a ploughed field.

The Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire railway company has decided to abolish second class carriages on portions of its railway system. It is the opinion of experienced railway managers that this class of carriages will soon have to be abandoned, and that there will remain but two classes for the British traveling public—the saloon and the third class.

A snowstorm of exceptional violence swept over New York and the vicinity on Saturday, Jan. 24. The fall of snow was not great, but the effect of the wind upon telegraph and electric light wires was more damaging than that of any storm experienced in New York since 1888. The city was cut off from telegraphic communication, and many quarters were in darkness.

An order has been issued by the Moscow chief of police for the arrest as vagabonds of all Jews who enter the city, basing their right to do so on the fact that their domicile is within the circle of Moscow. It will also be at the discretion of the police to arrest and send back to their homes Jews furnished with passports. It is said that this and other measures which are in contemplation are the result of the Guildhall protest on behalf of the Russian Jews.

The death is announced of Mr. John Hampden, after a short attack of bronchitis. He will be best remembered under the name of "Parallax," as maintaining that the earth is not a globe, but a plane. He was also a student of prophecy, and deduced from the Jewish Prophet Daniel that the termination of the "times of the Gentiles would come shortly, when the second advent of Christ takes place, and the Jews with the lost ten tribes are restored to their pre-eminence as a nation at Jerusalem." He looked for startling events between 1891 and 1894.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Mr. Cummings and Mr. Catchings, members of Congress for New York and Mississippi respectively, to-day presented to Mr. Blaine, Secretary of State, copies of resolutions adopted by the Hebrews of Greenville, Mississippi, asking him to protest against persecutions of Jews in Russia. Mr. Blaine, in receiving the resolutions, said that he had received similar petitions from all parts of the country, and that a digest of them was being made which would be forwarded to Mr. Smith, the American Minister at St. Petersburg, for transmission to M. de Giers, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 23.—According to a statement made by Mr. Dillon, the organizer of the American Federation of Labor, the miners in the United States have completed plans for embarking on the greatest industrial struggle ever inaugurated in America. The conflict will be on the question of the demand for an eight hours working day, and will commence on May 1. Altogether 150,000 men are involved in the miners' organization. Mr. Dillon states that the Federation numbers about 600,000 men, of whom 500,000 can be counted upon to strike. The necessary funds will be levied before the conflict begins, and it is probable that a million dollars will be available by May 1.

Several of the students at the Haskell Institute, the Indian school at Lawrence, Kansas, U.S.A., have received letters from their relatives regarding the Messiah "craze." One of the letters is from a Caddo chief to his daughter. It is dated Anadarko, and tells of the ghost dances. The chief tells his daughter not to ridicule the coming of the Indian Christ, for she knows nothing of the wondrous manifestation the Indians have received from him regarding his appearance on earth again. He says that there may be a time her Indian instincts will assert themselves, and then she will come back to her people, join in the dance and make herself ready to receive the Messiah. The old chief says the belief is confined mostly to the good Indians, and he regrets the bad ones will not mend their ways and accept the Christ. Another letter is from an uncle to his nephew. This also tells of the wonderful revelations that have been made, and of the marvelous interviews the inspired Indians have had with the Messiah. Some of the inspired Indians, says the writer, have had interviews with dead relatives, who told them to prepare for the coming of Christ, and not treat him as did the white people of old. The writer cautions his nephew not to reject the Messiah until he has had an opportunity to judge for himself of the evidences of the coming of Christ.

CHARKOW, RUSSIA, Jan. 23.—Detailed accounts of the terrible explosion in the Tchotovoneff coal mine show that the disaster was attended with even more loss of life than at first reported. The colliery, which is near the station of Jazovka, comprises three pits. Before the night shift, consisting of 119 men, went on duty on the evening of the 17th inst. the pits, according to the regulations, were examined by the mining surveyor, when everything is said to have been found in perfect order. At half-past ten, however, the inhabitants of the district were startled by a tremendous report, and the gravest fears were at once entertained for the fate of those who were working below ground. A violent explosion of firedamp had occurred in one of the pits, and had fired the other two shafts. Signals for help soon warned the crowd which had gathered around the mouth of the shafts that a rescue of some of those in the workings was still possible. The terrible scene, however, and the heartrending cries from the imprisoned colliers caused the would-be rescuers for a time to lose their presence of mind. The manager, with one of his men, attempted to descend the shaft, but the fumes were so overpowering that both soon became insensible, and the cage had to be at once drawn up again. The owners made a similar but equally fruitless attempt. At length the men on the day shift, who had been roused from their beds, and hurried to the scene as rapidly as possible, made a determined effort at rescue, and succeeded in reaching the workings. It was found that 28 had been killed on the spot, while the remaining 91 all had received terrible burns and contusions, and many were unconscious. The care of the doctors succeeded in restoring 71 to life, but 20 succumbed to their injuries—thus bringing up the total loss of life to 48. The explosion is believed to have been caused by a man lighting a cigarette in the workings.

THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS' MILLENNIAL STAR.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1891.

EFFECT OF SECRET COMBINATIONS.

THE existing conditions among the workingmen in civilized nations indicate that the year 1891 will witness further development in an era of strikes. That manner of coercing alleged recalcitrant capitalists and employers of labor into compliance with the demands of the working classes is becoming epidemic, and in every branch of industry is being made liberal use of. It is urged, and not without reason, that combinations of capital have compelled the workingmen to assume the position they hold as a matter of self-defense from an abject slavery. Be that as it may, there is no doubt of the fact that one or both parties to the conflict must be held responsible for carrying things to an extreme that is exceedingly dangerous to the welfare of society, and threatens a condition of anarchy co-extensive with the field in which labor disputes arise.

Trades unions, originally organized for the mutual benefit and protection of members, have in the main passed out of that field, and now endeavor to exclude from employment those who do not choose to become members of the organizations. From the original position of union for defense against oppression, they have in turn become oppressors. Within the scope of the power which they claim and attempt to exercise is that of compelling the granting of their requests, regardless of the ability of employers to make the concessions without working injustice to themselves. Passing from a legitimate field of unity for mutual benefit, they are ambitious to aggrandize themselves at the expense of others, and have practically become secret societies whose object is to gain means and power to control in the affairs of men.

Nor are secret associations of this order confined to the industrial classes. Federations of capitalists and employers are entered into, one of the alleged objects being to meet and resist what are considered the unjust requirements of trades unions. These federations also engage in secret conclaves, and from the methods which they follow it is beyond question that their chief object is the acquisition of wealth by any means available, and the combination of power to retain the ascendancy over the masses and crush out anything that tends to diminish their autocracy.

Beyond these there are numerous other secret societies, in business, religious, political and social circles, all having in view the same object,

vis: to get power and gain; there are monopolies, trusts, combinations and federations almost without limit, all studying to advance their own interests and gratify their selfish desires, without regard for the welfare or rights of others.

If the methods employed were confined to the moral forces, there might be some hope that the progress of these organizations would not prove a means of convulsing society or disrupting governments. But the experience of the past dispels such hopes, and teaches that if there would be safety in governments or peace in society, every such combination with ambitions in the direction of power or wealth would be uprooted. They are in their very genius opposed to the independence of individuals and the freedom of the people in a governmental capacity.]

The irruptions which have been caused by strikes alone should be sufficient to call for prompt action on the part of wise legislators, to meet and cope with a danger that is increasing every year, and bids fair to be soon beyond national control. To attempt to apply the remedy to but one class will make matters worse; there should be no distinction because of wealth or station.

By the strikes which have occurred in Great Britain there have been entailed hardship and loss among the people; the public peace has been disturbed, property destroyed, and some lives sacrificed. But it is in the United States, where secret societies have not only been undisturbed but encouraged by the government, that the worst effects have been felt and the greatest evils are threatening. There deeds of violence have been of frequent occurrence, many lives have been lost, vast quantities of property destroyed, and whole districts subjected to a reign of terror by infuriated mobs. The past has been too prolific of these events; the future seems to have an increased proportion in store.

Already has the strike campaign for 1891 in the republic been inaugurated. It is announced that the American Federation of Labor will cause a revolution in business and industrial circles on the first of May next, or, failing in this, will precipitate a series of strikes such as history has never recorded. The claims of the laboring men are stated to be an eight-hour day and a certain scale of wages. If the conditions are not complied with, it is said, an army of 500,000 wage-workers is prepared to compel the concessions. Meanwhile those against whom this step is to be taken have not been idle. They, too, have profited by experience, and have been combining their energies in a way to make effective use of them in just such an emergency as that now likely to arise.

Aside from the merits or demerits of the claims made by the opposing parties, the fact that the strength of their union is devoted to self aggrandisement, and that they do not hesitate even at the shedding of blood when they deem it necessary to accomplish their ends, is indicative of the desperate nature of the contest, which has the capability of changing from one of moral forces to a scene of terrible carnage, where the fiercest of human passions find ample room for exercise. When the conflict comes, who shall say what the ultimate issue will be?

Those who are numbered among the Latter-day Saints have no place

in this class of organizations. The Lord has commanded the Saints to be united in all their interests, both temporal and spiritual, but that union does not admit of any element of interference with the person, property or powers of another. Individual rights are held sacred in the sight of the Father of all, and should be similarly treated by men. Therefore, when any man, society or federation exercises undue influence over others it is in the domain of evil; and when the exercise of that influence goes to the extent of taking human life, there is in the society which does it the germ for its own destruction. The nation which permits such organizations to exist and increase under its fostering care, nurtures an enemy that will compass national dissolution.

The Lord has said that "Whatsoever nation shall uphold such secret combinations, to get power and gain, until they spread over the nation, behold they shall be destroyed," and His word will not return to Him unfulfilled. It is a measure of self-preservation for the Saints to keep themselves apart from all these combinations, which are inspired by the evil one. Whomsoever buildeth them up, whether he may fully realize it or not, "seeketh to overthrow the freedom of all lands, nations and countries." The mission of the Latter-day Saints is not in harmony with such, for instead of overthrowing the freedom of men, their calling is to gain the blessings of liberty for every nation—to secure freedom for every son and daughter of Father Adam. J. H. A.

RELEASES AND APPOINTMENT.—Elder Alma M. Mathews is honorably released from his labors as President of the Welsh Conference, to return to his home.

Elders Wm. Leigh and John T. Evans are honorably released from their labors as Traveling Elders in the Welsh Conference, to return to Utah.

Elder Ezra C. Rich is released from his labors as Traveling Elder in the Birmingham Conference, and is appointed President of the Welsh Conference.

ABSTRACT OF CORRESPONDENCE.

ELDER James Woolstenhulme, writing from Rochdale, under date of Jan. 26, 1891, says: "About two weeks since, an auctioneer named Greenwood, of Grimsby, but now in the town of Heywood, gave notice that he would furnish his large tent free to any one desiring to preach the Gospel. Thinking this a good time to present the Gospel to the people, I visited him and told him who I was. He said we could have the use of the tent, and also stated that he would announce it at his sales each evening. On Sunday evening, the 18th, brothers J. C. Cutler, E. M. Dugdale and I held meeting, but the weather being extremely cold, not many stopped to listen. Last evening, however, Brother Dugdale and I, and a few of the Saints, had a good time holding meeting in this same tent; between three and four hundred strangers attended and gave strict attention. We highly appreciated the favor accorded to us. During the two evenings we distributed 1500 tracts. I find that a more favorable feeling exists

here concerning our people. The system of preaching for hire and divining for money does not suit, and many are awaking to a sense of the fact. I find many fair-minded people who are willing to accord to us our rights."

On January 9th the *Deseret Evening News* was issued at Salt Lake City as an eight-page paper, and will be published hereafter in that form. It is printed on the best perfecting press used in the Rocky Mountains, a Bullock, with a capacity of 20,000 impressions per hour. The *News* was first issued June 15, 1850, as a weekly, and since that time has steadily advanced with the commonwealth which it has aided so much in building up. There have been since 1867 the daily, semi-weekly and weekly editions, in different form. As a newspaper it has been fearless and unfaltering in its maintenance of the rights of the people, foretelling them of dangers, warning them of evils, pointing them to the way of truth and peace, and giving to them a faithful, unbiassed history of the events of the day. The STAR extends to the *News* its most earnest wishes for a continuance of that success which it so well deserves in its courageous and able advocacy of the right.

HELANAN AND HIS TWO THOUSAND SONS.

THE war had been raging several years, and was working disastrously to the Nephites, when the people of Ammon, feeling that they were a burden rather than a help to their benefactors, though indeed they were not, desired to be released from their oath and covenant never again to take up deadly weapons against their fellows. They desired in this hour of extreme peril to take up arms in defense of the liberties of their adopted country. From this rash step Helaman and his brethren dissuaded them, lest by so doing they should imperil their eternal salvation.

But they had sons who had grown far towards manhood who had not entered into this covenant, and consequently were not shut off from participating in the dangers and the glories of the war. So, with their fathers' and mothers' consent, faith, prayers and words of encouragement, two thousand of these youths were mustered into the Nephite army (B.C. 66). These striplings were all men of truth, faith, soberness and integrity, and were conspicuous for their courage, strength and activity. Being organized, they desired that Helaman, for whom they had great love and respect, should be their leader. He consented, and at their head marched to the relief of the forces of the republic that were struggling against considerable odds on the southern borders of the Nephite dominions, from the shores of the Pacific Ocean eastward.

Helaman found the Nephite forces, numbering about six thousand warriors, in a somewhat deplorable condition. The Lamanites, in the strength of greatly superior numbers, had captured the cities of Manti, Gumeni, Zeezrom and Antiparah, and held possession of the country

round about. These cities had not been taken without much bloodshed on both sides. The Nephites especially had lost large numbers in prisoners, who were generally put to death by their captors, except the superior officers, who were sent to the land of Nephi. Antipus, the Nephite commander, was locked up in the city of Judea, where, dispirited and weakened by excessive toil and fighting, his troops were making a desperate and painful effort to fortify the city. The arrival of Helaman and his corps brought hope and joy again to their hearts, and renewed vigor to their endeavors.

King Ammoron, learning that reinforcements had reached the defenders of Judea, ordered all active operations to be suspended for a season. This suspension was most providential for the soldiers of Antipus, as it gave them time to finish the work of fortifying the beleaguered city, and also to recruit their health and energies. By the commencement of the following year their works of defense were completed, and the Nephites became anxious for the onslaught they had so greatly dreaded a few months previous. But they were disappointed. The Lamanites did not feel sufficiently strong to renew aggressive movements. They contented themselves with occupying the Nephite cities they had already captured. In the second month of this year (B.C. 65) a convoy of provisions and two thousand additional warriors arrived from the land of Zarahemla. The Nephites in the city of Judea were now ten thousand strong, with abundant provisions, and they were anxious for a forward movement, in order, if possible, to retake some of their cities that were in the hands of the enemy.

Antipus and Helaman resolved on a ruse to entice the Lamanites from behind their fortifications. It was decided that Helaman and his command should march out of Judea with the apparent intention of carrying supplies to one of the cities in the hands of the Nephites, that was built near the seashore. In executing this manœuvre, they purposely passed at no great distance from the city of Antiparah, in which was stationed the most numerous of the Lamanite armies, in the hope that the Lamanites would notice that their numbers were few, and thus be led to attack them. The stratagem proved successful. The garrison of Antiparah issued forth in pursuit of Helaman, who, with all haste, retreated into the wilderness northward, his intent being to draw his pursuers as far as possible from Antiparah. When the Lamanites had started in pursuit of Helaman, Antipus, with a considerable portion of his army, marched out of the city of Judea and fell in the Lamanites' rear. The retreat soon became a race. The Lamanites crowded forward with all possible expedition in the endeavor to reach Helaman before Antipus caught them. Helaman, on the other hand, used his utmost energy to keep out of their clutches. Neither of the three bodies turned to the right nor to the left, but kept straight on in the effort to out-march their foes. Night came and went, and on the morrow the double pursuit was still kept up. Another night fell, but neither dare turn from their course.

On the third morning the race for life and victory was again renewed, but before long the Lamanites, concluding they could not overtake

Helaman, suddenly stopped, and awaited the coming of Antipus and his weary soldiers, whom they unexpectedly attacked with great fury, slew Antipus and several of his captains, threw the Nephite forces into great confusion, and forced them to commence a retreat.

In the meantime, Helaman discovered that he was no longer pursued, and not knowing the reason, was in doubt what course to take. He called a hasty council of war, at which it was determined to return at once, and risk the chances of being caught in a trap by the crafty Lamanites.

The statement which Helaman makes regarding the conduct of his young soldiers at this council is very interesting. After he had explained the situation to them, he inquired, What say, ye, my sons, will ye go against them in battle? Without hesitancy they answered in the affirmative, saying; Father, behold our God is with us, and He will not suffer that we shall fall; then let us go forth; we would not slay our brethren if they would let alone; therefore let us go lest they should overpower the army of Antipus. Here Helaman remarks: Now they never had fought, yet they did not fear death; and they did think more of the liberty of their fathers than they did upon their lives; yea, they had been taught by their mothers that if they did not doubt, God would deliver them. And they rehearsed unto me the words of their mothers, saying, We doubt not our mothers knew it.

Helaman and his sons arrived none too soon on the field of battle. The soldiers of Antipus were already fleeing before their more numerous foes, but the valor and impetuosity of the youthful Ammonites was irresistible. They fell on the Lamanite rear with a daring and miraculous strength possessed only by men who put their whole trust in God. Thus attacked in the rear, the Lamanites immediately halted, changed front, and threw their whole force against the Ammonites. The surviving officers of Antipus' army, finding that Helaman had come to their rescue, stopped the retreat, re-organized their scattered bands, and renewed the fight. The Lamanites were compelled to succumb; they could not resist the desperate courage of the Nephites that was driving them in at both front and rear. Their legions all surrendered, and, by Helaman's orders, were sent as prisoners of war to Zarahemla.

And what about the young warriors of Ammon? So great was their faith, so potent its workings, that when, after the battle, Helaman called the roll of his youthful heroes, not one was missing. The faith sown by their mothers' words had borne fruit—they were all preserved. To their undaunted prowess, for they fought as if with the strength of God, the Nephites unhesitatingly accorded the glory of the day.

Still the hardy-contested war continued. Six thousand men, with provisions, reached Helaman from Zarahemla and the regions round about (B.C. 63), besides sixty more young Ammonites who had grown sufficiently vigorous to assume the hardships of military life. The city of Cumeni shortly afterwards surrendered through the want of provisions, their supplies having been continuously cut off by Helaman's troops. This surrender threw so many prisoners on the hands of the Nephites that they were unable to guard or feed them. An officer named Gid, with a

sufficient force, was detailed to convey them to Zarahemla, but on their way, passing near to an invading body of Lamanites, the prisoners made a desperate attempt to escape. A few succeeded in getting away, but the greater number were slain by their guard. Gid and his command returned to headquarters, as it proved, just in time, for the Lamanites had made a sudden and unexpected attack at Cumeni, and but for Gid's timely arrival the Nephite forces would probably have received a severe defeat. As it was, defeat was turned to victory by their coming.

In this desperate battle every one of the young Ammonites was wounded, but not one was slain. According to the promise made to them they were preserved by the marvelous power of God.—*From "The Story of the Book of Mormon."*

CHURCH SCHOOL STATISTICS.

NUMBER 17 of the United States Census Bulletin, issued by Superintendent Robert P. Porter, is devoted to "preliminary statistics of education." Among the exhibits it presents is the following:

By the careful aid of Mr. George Reynolds, secretary of the general board of education of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, the following statement is available for the schools supported by that organization. These schools range from elementary to superior, and are mainly known under the name of "Stake academies," "Stake" being the term applied to a colony planted by the Church. The elementary schools closely correspond to parochial schools.

SCHOOLS OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS.

In Arizona 3 male teachers with a total of 113 pupils—59 of whom are males and 54 females.

In Idaho 6 male and 7 female teachers, with a total of 696 pupils—333 males and 363 females.

In Utah 52 male and 28 female teachers, with a total of 4283 pupils—2411 being males and 1872 females.

A foot note states that among the male pupils in Utah are two Indians. This makes a grand total of 96 teachers and 5092 pupils.

While other organizations have laid this office under like obligations by their co-operation, the above is the first complete statement of schools controlled by a religious body.

It is the plan to give each great organization controlling private or parochial schools due credit for its work.

WASHING OUT THE STOMACH.—During the past year several physicians in New York have tried, with a gratifying success, a novel treatment for dyspepsia and cancer of the stomach, by washing out that organ. The process is very simple and not dangerous. A long flexible pipe is passed down the throat until one end is in the stomach. The upper end has a funnel attached, into which hot water is poured until the stomach is filled. The weight of the water in the pipe and funnel gives a hydraulic pressure sufficient to distend the stomach. The pipe has an aperture big enough to hold a lead pencil. After the stomach has been filled, the funnel end of the pipe is turned down until it is lower than the bottom of

the stomach, and the stomach is emptied as a barrel of any fluid through a siphon. The process may be repeated several times. The result is that the undigested food and mucus are washed out, and the hot water closes the blood vessels and reduces inflammation. The relief is immediate. The dyspeptic may have his stomach washed out before a meal, so that he can take a fresh start. After the lapse of a sufficient time for ordinary digestion, the stomach may be washed out again. This process has been in use at the New York Hospital, we are informed, for some time.—*Scientific American.*

THE NEWSPAPERS OF THE WORLD.—The printing industry is not only important in itself, but also because of its immense general influence. The department in which this influence is greatest is that of newspapers, the number of which published in all countries is estimated at 41,000. Of these 24,000 appear in Europe. Germany heads the list with 5500; then comes France with 4100, Britain with 4000, Austria-Hungary with 3500, Italy with 1400, Spain with 850, Russia with 800, Switzerland with 450, Belgium and Holland with 300 each, and the remainder in the smaller countries. The United States has 12,500 newspapers, Canada has 700, and Australia also has 700. Out of the 300 journals published in Asia, Japan alone has 200. If this is any measure of progress, the latter country has progressed immensely, for twenty years ago it had no newspapers.—*Industries.*

UTAH NEWS.

(Summarized from Territorial papers.)

Payson, Utah County, is now illuminated with electric lights.

A further hearing of the suits of the U. S. government for Church property was set for Jan. 26, at Salt Lake City, in the Territorial Supreme Court.

The Silver Lake Rapid Transit Company is a new organization incorporated to build a railroad from Granger, Salt Lake County, to connect with the city roads.

The Central Progress Company has been organized in Salt Lake City to do a general mercantile business. Henry Dinwoodey is president, H. S. Young vice-president, and H. B. Clawson secretary and treasurer.

W. H. Dickson, ex-U. S. attorney, and O. W. Powers, ex-U. S. judge for Utah, have applied to the U. S. courts for an order compelling the city council of Salt Lake City to grant a liquor license where the council has refused.

A man named Johnson, proprietor of a saloon near the Rio Grande Western depot in Salt Lake City, on January 8, offered himself at the police court as bail for his cook, who had been arrested, and was refused, whereupon he flew into a passion, which brought on a stroke of apoplexy, resulting in his death.

The *Deseret News* of Jan. 10th reviews the business situation, and predicts that a stringency in the money market in Utah must soon result from the condition which exists in financial circles. The people are advised to live within their means, and provide for a scarcity of money as well as of some of the necessities of life. The *News* goes on to say: "The agricultural outlook is not promising, although it may, by a sudden transition of atmospheric conditions, improve. Practically there has been no snow this season in this region. If this should continue much longer it means scarcity of water, and should we not be blessed with copious spring and summer rains, it would be followed